

The INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER

JULY, 1944



Official Magazine

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS...CHAUFFEURS
WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS
OF AMERICA

Tobin Warns of Labor Racketeers

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Tobin Warns of Racketeers

WE understand there are a few cities in which the racketeers are endeavoring to stick their ugly heads into our unions. Some of those individuals can never see farther than their noses. Our union is a powerful one. Many of our local unions have fairly decent treasuries. Those treasuries belong to the membership. They have death benefits, sick benefits and other benefits, for which these funds have been set up. The average racketeer looks with jealous, hungry eyes at those treasuries.

The trucking business is now under the control of the government, through the Interstate Commerce Commission and other departments of government. The government is carefully watching the actions of our unions and the character and make-up of the men who run our unions.

Even if the local police force closes its eyes to penny-ante racketeers, the federal government will not permit any such thing as "undesirables" having anything to do with our unions.

The law will not permit gifts or presents to be distributed amongst people who do not belong legitimately to our union and by action of the membership.

Even at this writing we have some calls from Washington inquiring about certain happenings recently in certain cities. The "black market" is fading out in liquors, foods, gasoline, etc.

The mobsters and ex-convicts are hungry to get some easy money. Sometimes they have a stooge on the job, on a truck or as a helper, and that stooge starts to bore from the inside, pursuing the tactics of the Trotskyites, or their agents. The CIO is also cursed with this danger.

It is your job to watch your union and report to the proper authorities anything of a suspicious nature happening within your union. We advise all those characters referred to above to beware of the federal government when attempting to interfere in any way with any of our unions.—Daniel J. Tobin.

The INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER



Official Magazine

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS
CHAUFFEURS . . . WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS

Vol. XLI

JULY, 1944

Number 8

Penalty for Non-Voting Illegal No Local Leader Can Control Your Ballot

BY DANIEL J. TOBIN

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WE GET somewhat irritated with some of the writers in monthly periodicals and some of the daily papers referring to our general membership as "Tobin's powerful Teamsters' Union," "Cashal's Teamsters of New York," "Crumbock's Teamsters of Philadelphia," or "Beck's Teamsters of Seattle."

It should be distinctly understood by our membership and by the public at large that the Teamsters' unions belong to no one individual.

It is true that the International president is the head of the International Union and he speaks for the International Union after a policy has been mapped out either by a convention or by the general executive board.

No other individual can speak for the International Union except when authorized to do so by the general president. All organizers are appointed by the general president and can be removed at any time.

Vice-presidents are elected at the conventions of the International Brotherhood, but the duties of a vice-president—unless that vice-president is an organizer—are very limited.

The honor of being chosen as a member of the general executive board is indeed a great honor. It is a distinction of impor-

tance because that individual is chosen as one of the 11 men composing the membership of the general executive board to interpret the constitution and guide the policies of the International Union between conventions, and to represent the general president or the International Union when requested to do so.

Organizers are the representatives of the International president and the International Union at all times. When they make any statement or commit themselves to any policy, in a way the International Union is responsible for it, although if they violate the general policy of the International Union, they can be called to account and disciplined. We repeat, no one can pledge this or that from the International Union without the consent and approval of the general executive board or the general president.

Any action taken by local unions or joint councils that conflicts with the policies of the International Union or the International constitution is absolutely illegal, and individuals responsible for any illegal policies, resolutions, declarations, etc., can be called to account by the International Union.

In other words, local unions owe their existence, in 99 cases out of 100, to the International Union. When a constitution is adopted and when officers are elected by a convention, then it is the duty of local unions to abide by the constitution and by the decisions of the men placed over the International Union.

We read a statement in some magazine recently where members of ours in a certain part of the country were threatened with suspension from membership if they refused to vote in some state or national election.

We do not know that this statement is correct, but if it is correct, then the organization passing such a resolution is acting whole-heartedly in violation of our constitution and laws.

No man can be disciplined within

our organization for refusing to vote in political elections. No man can be disciplined for voting for any candidate that he pleases.

If, however, the general convention or the general executive board passes a certain declaration, it becomes the policy of the International Union and should be observed by individual members and by local unions.

If they violate such action of the general executive board or the convention—if the convention happens to give expression, politically or otherwise, on a certain subject—even then they should not be suspended or expelled or unduly punished.

Tolerance must prevail within our union no matter how we become irritated and offended by the declarations and actions of some few individuals. However, this does not mean for one moment that anyone violating any section of our constitution cannot be punished in accordance with the laws of the International Union.

To make ourselves more clear, the Teamsters' Union does not belong to any individual officer or organizer. We repeat, the general president, the head of the organization, has the right to express the position of the International Union as he interprets that position, and he is the only one who can speak for the International Union.

All others giving voice to their sentiments must make it very clear that they are expressing the opinions and thoughts of the general president and of the International Union and not their own individual prejudices or opinions.

Any one of the officers of the International Union, stripped of his title and position, would be forgotten in a very short while. This includes the general president.

Whatever we are, any one of us, we owe it to the fact that we are representing a great, militant, highly American, national labor union; not ourselves.

Not long ago a certain individual in a certain district in one of the middle western states believed he was all-powerful and

took a position contrary to the expressions of our convention; and acted somewhat defiantly. Eventually he found himself almost entirely unknown and forgotten, even amongst those who were his friends.

This should always be remembered by every officer and organizer of our International Union. The same can be said of local unions. Some of them that seem to think they are very strong, financially and numerically, would be helpless in a little while were they or we to sever their connection with the parent body.

The power and influence of the International Union with business and with governments of state and nation are assets that are not fully appreciated by local unions whose expressions sometimes germinate from the jealous, narrow-minded, petty selfishness of weakling officers.

The instances are very few, of course, where there is anything like a semblance of disloyalty to the International Union. That is a thing of the past.

It is true that it has been tried by several unions in the bygone past, who thought themselves big because they were led by false local leaders.

They lived to repent, and every independent movement that has ever obtained within the International Union was overwhelmingly defeated; and the unfortunate

men who followed shallow, unwise officers paid the awful price of going backward, and in some instances seeing their unions destroyed.

We have thoroughly stamped out that disease of local independence and we never want to see it return.

But where there is some officer of a union who believes he is greater than the multitude that has elected him—the paid-up membership—such an individual is dangerous and if we know of such a case in the International headquarters you can rest assured we will see to it that the cure of taking down the swelled head will be applied immediately.

Banded together, pledged to help one another, one great, militant, healthy organization, the Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers can and will survive when the battle starts to destroy labor unions immediately after the ending of the war.

But with factionalism, jealousies, self-important individuals raising their ugly heads too high—you can rest assured that it will be a little more difficult for us to hold the things that we have won after years of struggle, or to continue to go onward to greater victories. Advice—Keep your regular size hat. Today you may be somebody; tomorrow nobody.

N. Y. Teamsters Drive Ambulances

TO RELIEVE the manpower shortage which has seriously crippled ambulance service, many Teamsters affiliated with Joint Council No. 16 of New York are working night shifts as members of the United States Army Ambulance Corps.

Every night five Teamsters are on call from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. for emergency duty as ambulance drivers for St. Vincent's Hospital. The men sleep on cots across the street from the hospital and answer all calls during the night. In the morning, they report for work on their regular jobs.

So far, none of the Teamsters has had a baby born in his ambulance but they have had plenty of other excitement in roaring through the streets with their sirens open answering fire and accident calls.

The Joint Council has endowed a bed in St. Vincent's and many members of the affiliated unions have benefited by the hospital services when they were sick or injured.

The Teamsters have been providing emergency ambulance drivers for the last two years and during that time not an ambulance has had an accident.

Financial Reports Due by August 15

All Local Unions Must File Returns

LOCAL unions must file financial reports with their local collectors of internal revenue by August 15, according to information sent the International by General

Counsel Joseph A. Padway in a recent memorandum.

His memorandum is printed herewith for the information of all local unions.

On May 16th, I met with the officials of the Bureau of Internal Revenue to discuss the proposed final form to be used by our unions in filing financial returns as required by the latest revenue act. Considerable progress was made with the bureau in an effort to simplify the return.

The officials of the bureau were very cooperative and adopted most of the suggestions made to them on behalf of the American Federation of Labor. It is my opinion that little difficulty should be experienced by union officials in filling out the returns.

The blanks will be mailed to the various unions from about June 15 to July 15. If any union does not receive a blank before July 15 the officers of the union should write or phone the local collector of internal revenue in the district in which the union is located, requesting that there be sent to the union Form No. 990. Local unions are advised to retain a copy of the return for their own files.

THE BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE HAS DECIDED THAT RETURNS SHALL BE FILED ON OR BEFORE AUGUST 15, 1944.

These returns shall be for the fiscal year commencing in 1943, because the law requires a return for the year 1943. In all future years the return must be filed on or before May 15.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue also requires that application be made by local unions for exemption from income tax. This law has been on the statute books for several years. International unions are permitted to ask for a blanket exemption for all their local unions. We intend to do this in the International office.

This form is No. 1024. This deals only with an application for exemption from income tax to be paid by local unions. The exemption form to be filled out dealing with the income and expenses of local unions is Form No. 990.

I repeat, we expect to make application for blanket exemption for all of our local unions for the payment of income tax, but if the question appears in Form No. 990 which you must fill out on or before August 15, you will state as advised that your International Union has a blanket exemption for your local union.

Private Political Deals Look Phoney

WHEN we see two or three men who happen to be members of a union in any city or state out of a total of half a million members within the state, going out and pledging themselves beforehand to certain political candidates whose records have been anything but encouraging and helpful to

the labor movement, and when we know that those same candidates are absolutely under the control of the machine that controls their party, we sometimes get a little bit suspicious. Perhaps we are wrong in our suspicions, but we are human and we cannot stop the cells of our brains from functioning.

Louisville Editor Extols New Deal

— What Are We Ashamed of? Asks Mark Ethridge

BY MARK ETHRIDGE

Publisher, Louisville Courier-Journal and Times

Editor's Note—One of the greatest addresses we have read in many years was delivered by Mark Ethridge, publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal and the Louisville Times, before the Oklahoma Democratic state convention on May 15. We are quoting a few paragraphs of that splendid address here, and we may quote some more as time goes on.

ARE we ashamed that we gave vocational education to a great many youngsters who have since used it in the shipyards and factories of the country in the war effort?

Are we ashamed that we fed the poor and the unemployed?

Are we ashamed that because of us, old people are drawing pensions all over the country and businesses and employees are jointly setting up more retirement funds and more unemployment funds?

Are we ashamed that through us, the crippled and the blind receive aid from the government?

Do we dare apologize for the fact that we have enlightened child labor laws, or minimum wage and maximum wage and maximum hours laws?

Do we have to apologize for what we have done for, or to, business?

In 1932 alone, 32,000 small businesses failed. The country's net income was 40 billions of dollars; its employment 37,000,000. In seven years after that national income had risen to 70 billions, employment to 45,000,000; small business failures were negligible and the profits of industry, which had begun to regain confidence and cry about the New Deal, were bigger than ever.

Net profits of 2,480 index companies in 1939 had risen more than \$1,250,000,000 from the year before. War, of course, has carried national income to \$150,000,000,000,

but I have deliberately not used war-year figures. Long before the war came, the country was over its Harding-Coolidge-Hoover-created headache.

Did we do any injustice in the Truth-in-Securities law, or in the Securities Exchange law, under which the honest broker is given a virtual certificate that his stocks and bonds are honest and the crooked broker is driven out of business with the crooked promoter?

Do we have any apology for the holding company law, for utilities regulations, for our attacks upon monopolies and cartels that have as their purpose gouging the consumer?

Have we any apology for what we have done for labor? Let us face that question honestly. Of course wartime strikes have irritated us all; the only wise thing that Coolidge ever said was that nobody has a right to strike against the public safety anywhere, any time.

I have no defense of any wartime strike, but I do want to point to the report of the Truman committee that strikes in mining, manufacturing, and construction in 1943 resulted in a loss of manpower of less than one-fourth of one per cent of manpower actually used.

In the same year, total manpower contributed by labor exceeded that used in 1939 by 76 per cent.

The strike picture has been exaggerated

deliberately to discredit labor. But it is not the strike picture which primarily irritates the enemies of labor.

It is that they cannot reconcile themselves to the fundamental principle of the Wagner act: That labor has as much right

to organize for bargaining as capitalists have to pool their money to conduct a business.

When the Sewell Averys, the Tom Girdlers, and the Ernest Weirs learn that, this will be a happier country.

Labor Men Weaken Wagner Act

Raids and Prejudice Destroy Its Effectiveness

BY DANIEL J. TOBIN

THERE are some labor union officials who are doing more to destroy the Wagner Act than anything which is being done by the employers. There never was a piece of legislation enacted by the Congress of the United States that was so much hated by the union labor haters of America, the millionaire union crushers, than is the Wagner Act.

When we put through the Wagner Act, by the united efforts of labor (there was no CIO then) there was no division in labor.

It was distinctly understood that the rights and privileges and jurisdiction of established unions, especially the craft unions, should be respected and maintained.

Labor union representatives agreed to this, as did the committees of both the Senate and House, where hearings were held on the different sections of the Act.

However, the preservation of the jurisdiction of craft unions was not clearly, word for word, written into the Act, and from the wording of the Act, discretionary powers were left to the National Labor Relations Board.

Unfortunately, the chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, since its creation, has been prejudiced against American Federation of Labor unions.

This was true of Smith and it is true now of Millis. The American Federation of Labor, in order to get rid of Smith, the former chairman, agreed to the appointment of Millis, who was a professor or teacher in

the University of Chicago some years ago.

But before his appointment to the National Labor Relations Board it is now understood that he worked and was paid jointly as the so-called "impartial chairman" of a large automobile manufacturing corporation in Detroit and the Automobile Workers' Union. His salary (a large one) was divided between both.

The American Federation of Labor did not make a sufficient investigation of Millis or they would never have agreed to his appointment, because it is only reasonable to assume that, having received one-half his salary from a CIO union — namely, the Automobile Workers — he was naturally partial to the people who paid him a much higher salary than he received as a professor in Chicago.

His whole background in labor before this indicates that he strongly believed in one big union, or industrial form of organization. It was too late when the American Federation of Labor found this out about Millis.

Consequently nearly every one of his decisions and his influence with other members of the board, has been directed against the American Federation of Labor. He is so one-sided that it would be better for the American Federation of Labor if there were no such thing as a National Labor Act as it is administered today.

All the years of struggle that we put in

to get this legislation a part of our national law has been set aside and destroyed by prejudiced individuals who have been selected as the chairman of this important board, where impartial justice should prevail.

Some people express the idea—perhaps unjustly—that Millis is doing everything in his power, by his one-sided decisions against the American Federation of Labor, to have the Act destroyed by causing bitterness and resentment on the part of the American Federation of Labor unions. It would be going too far to even insinuate that he was really doing the work of the employers towards the destruction of the Wagner Act.

The CIO unions, especially the United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees, and some others, instead of going out and organizing the unorganized, are continuing to weaken and destroy already established organizations of the American Federation of Labor.

Between the National Labor Relations

Board and the actions of some CIO unions, it will not be very difficult in the next Congress to have the Act repealed, which may be suggested and attempted by many of the men in the American Federation of Labor who spent years endeavoring to bring about the enactment of this law.

Between the CIO unions in Detroit and Millis of the National Labor Relations Board they are certainly doing more to drive labor's vote away from their friend, President Roosevelt, who has made them both, than all the Republican leaders in the State of Michigan.

Members of our unions, who have supported the President right along for twelve years, under the leadership of the national executives of the Teamsters, openly tell us they cannot go along or believe in the candidacy of those individuals running for office who are being backed by the CIO organizations who are out raiding and attempting to destroy legitimate, organized labor unions.

Teamsters Had Trouble with Montgomery Ward

WE ARE not surprised at what happened in the Montgomery Ward strike in Chicago. We fought Sewell Avery and his associates on the west coast for nearly a year over warehouses and the inside workers. The Montgomery Ward company had their places of business in Portland, Ore., and Oakland, Calif., tied up for over six months.

Avery reported at that time—about four years ago—to the stockholders that the earnings had fallen down because they had trouble with the Teamsters' Union.

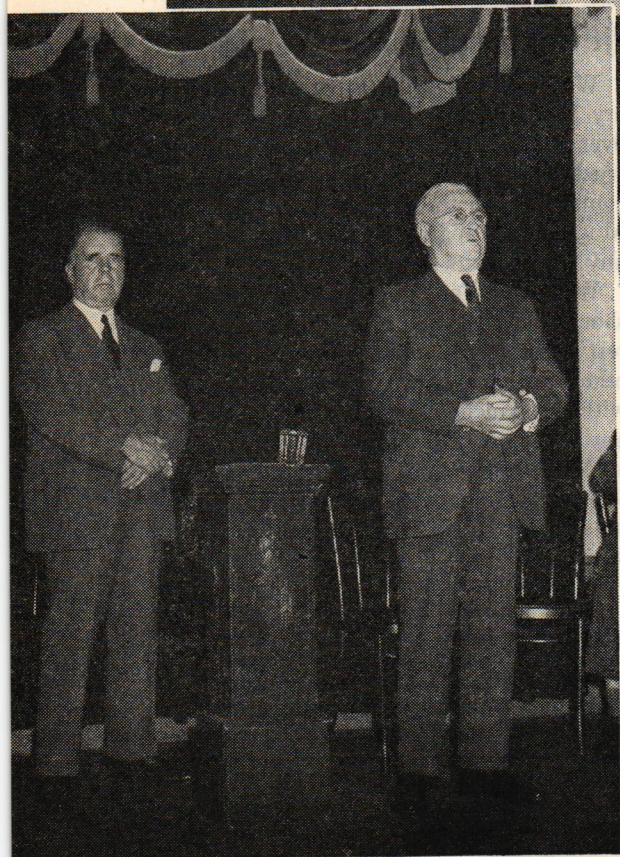
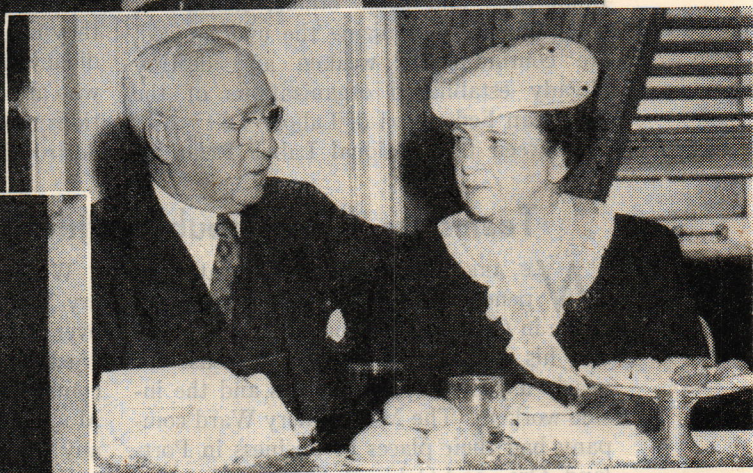
Samuel Wolchok and his union in Chicago will have trouble with Montgomery Ward as long as they are doing business with them in Chicago.

We have been able to handle Montgomery Ward because we have certain control over the hauling in and out. The master truckmen who do the hauling usually have contracts with the Teamsters' Union. The Montgomery Ward company does not own any trucks of its own.

When the War Labor Board is abolished, shortly after the ending of the war, you can rest assured that Montgomery Ward and others of that type will refuse to do business with the Wolchok outfit in Chicago, or with any other organization of labor that hasn't sufficient power and strength and influence to make it impossible for them to do business because of their unfair attitude toward labor.

Labor is determined to win this war for we know the value of a democratic way of life. Our no-strike plan is the best guarantee against interruptions of production. The AFL has given its word and will continue to honor its pledge. By so doing we continue our work and sacrifice on a plane above the persecution and injustice of the Connally-Smith Act.—The Bakers' and Confectioners' Journal.

LABOR *Plans for* PEACE



The two upper pictures show President Tobin at the International Labor Organization conference in Philadelphia where far-reaching plans were made to improve the conditions of labor in all countries after the war.

In the top picture he is shown, extreme right, talking to Walter Nash, New Zealand prime minister and ILO president, extreme left. Second from left is AFL President William Green and third from left is Senator Thomas of Utah.

In the center picture Tobin is shown in conference with Secretary of Labor Perkins.

In the lower picture he is shown addressing the New York City Joint Council of Teamsters at the meeting which indorsed President Roosevelt for a fourth term. At the left is First International Vice-President M. J. Cashal.

First Minneapolis, Then Detroit

Trotskyites Promoted "Soda-Pop" Conflict

FIRST it was Minneapolis. Now it is Detroit. And again the Teamsters' Union has defeated a subversive conspiracy to destroy not only our union, but all of organized labor as well.

That was the background of the recent "soda-pop" controversy in Detroit which, for a time, threatened to close down the nation's foremost war production center.

It was a hard situation for the public to understand. And it was equally hard for us to understand. We could not fathom the motives of those who set out to stir up a jurisdictional conflict that could only result in stopping war production and destroying public confidence in labor.

From the start of the Detroit trouble we were surprised by its similarity to that in Minneapolis in 1941, when a group of Trotskyite agitators attempted to take over the Teamsters' Union as the first step in a plot to put all of organized labor under control of the revolutionary Socialist Workers' Party.

In Minneapolis the Trotskyites attempted to take over the Teamsters' Union through revolutionaries who had bored into Local No. 544. The revolutionaries provoked a dispute with the officials of the union and then, while the dispute was still pending, went into the CIO union—District 50 of the Miners—and tried to take the entire membership of Local No. 544 with them.

The same thing happened in Detroit a few weeks ago.

Four members of Local No. 337 suddenly decided to break the contract the local held with the Dossin Food Products Co. They demanded that the company cease deducting their union dues from their pay, as provided in the company's contract with Local No. 337.

Then they were welcomed into the CIO by Samuel Wolchok of the United Retail,

Wholesale and Department Store Employees of America, just as the Minneapolis traitors were welcomed three years ago by the Mine Workers.

And just like Denny Lewis, Wolchok opened a raid on the Teamster membership and put a picket line around the company, which held a contract with the Teamsters. They attacked the company for living up to its union contract.

Having given the raid the color of a jurisdictional dispute, Wolchok persuaded other CIO unions to refuse Teamster deliveries of Pepsi-Cola and as a consequence shut down an important war industry.

In retaliation, the Teamsters crashed the CIO picket lines and a general paralysis of war production was threatened in the Detroit area.

On the surface, the dispute appeared to be a trivial argument over who should deliver Pepsi-Cola.

In reality it was a question whether in time of war one union should be permitted to engineer a raid on the membership of another and destroy all its wage contracts.

If the Teamsters had surrendered on this issue they would have yielded to a type of union leadership that cares nothing for war production and whose agitators would personally prefer to see this nation defeated in the present war.

Once in control of Trotskyites, war production would virtually cease in the United States.

The Teamsters prevented that in Detroit, just as they prevented it in Minneapolis. If the public understood the question involved, the Teamsters would receive its commendation.

The Trotsky influence in Detroit was recently exposed by the *New York Daily Worker* in an article by George Morris.

Morris traced the attack on the Wagner

act by such industrialists as Sewell Avery of Montgomery Ward. And he reached the same conclusion that the Teamsters long ago reached—that some of the greatest enemies of labor are in labor's own ranks.

Morris, in the *Daily Worker*, accused Tucker Smith, Michigan representative of Wolchok's union, of being a Trotskyite. That clarified the Detroit picture and it explained why the procedure there was so similar to that in Minneapolis.

In discussing the Detroit altercation, Morris said:

"Marching beside the parade headed by Avery are the strike provocateurs in labor's own ranks. It is their function to feed the reactionaries with all the excuses needed to put over 'public' clamor for restrictions on unions.

"The latest example of that was in Detroit in connection with the 'soda-pop' stoppages. One of Samuel Wolchok's locals and Trotskyite-Socialist Tucker Smith, his retail union's Michigan representative, are again behind the move.

"This little local chose to cross swords with Dan Tobin's Teamsters over a couple of hundred of deliverers of Pepsi-Cola. Tobin's union held the contract. Smith used his CIO affiliation to call on the powerful auto union locals to bar Tobin's people from delivering pop to auto plants.

"At Chrysler plants he actually succeeded in provoking plant stoppages on that account. Quick as lightning the Michigan district officials of the Teamsters called a state-wide strike of 45,000 truck drivers which, however, was averted by a hairline.

"All this, and far more that could have happened, on account of a jurisdictional dispute over a group of soft drink deliverers, with a strategically-placed Tucker Smith only too happy to incite the big unions against each other.

"Smith's pals in Chicago, also on Wolchok's payroll, have likewise used their positions in an effort to bring about a nation-wide Montgomery Ward strike and they demanded that Harry Bridges join them.

"As long as labor tolerates them, the Tucker Smiths will bring discredit on the labor movement. The labor-baiters will exploit their doings to the limit for more laws to hamstring or restrict unions.

"There is more than an immediate interest in reactionary plans to emasculate the Wagner Act. They are already looking to peace time reconversion and do not feel wartime pressure or duty to accept the law. 'Reconversion' to the open shop is to them a prerequisite for peacetime production. Those in labor who allow themselves to be provoked on questions of today are disarming labor on the issues of tomorrow."

Japs Take Jobs of American Union Men

At last those behind the agitation for Oriental immigration and the "rights" of Japs have shown their hand. It was just what we said all the time—a move for cheap labor.

The first tipoff came last month in Chicago when a number of Japs showed up as employees of a non-union printing house.

They were put to work through the efforts of the starry-eyed reformers in charge of the Jap concentration camps. And they were put to work in this non-union printing establishment to lower wage scales for American workers.

THIS IS JUST A SAMPLE OF WHAT LIES AHEAD IF THE BIG EMPLOYERS ARE SUCCESSFUL IN LOWERING THE BARS ON IMMIGRATION, PARTICULARLY ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION.

A lot of sob sisters criticized us several months ago when we opposed the release of any Japs whatever. We repeat what we said then—a Jap is always a Jap, no matter where he happened to be born.

Record Proves Dunne a Traitor

Political Committee Spreads Lies to Raise Funds

THERE have been letters sent out, and there is some kind of a political committee visiting unions of labor, soliciting money, supposedly for the purpose of helping to finance a movement to get Vincent Dunne and his associates out of prison. We have had some inquiries from labor unions; the Painters, Bartenders, Waiters, and others, asking us to tell them what we know of this case.

The sponsors of those appeals claim that the Dunes and their associates in Minneapolis were persecuted and prosecuted by the federal government because they were labor leaders and because they were guilty of trying to organize the Teamsters in Minneapolis, etc. In some of those letters they have stated that the Teamsters' International Union was responsible for sending them to prison.

The truth of the matter is that the International Union had nothing at all to do with

the case, and no one representing the International Union appeared at the trials.

In order to refresh your memory we requested our International vice-president in Minneapolis, Sidney L. Brennan, to check with the United State district attorney in St. Paul and report exactly on what charges those individuals were convicted.

We publish in full the letter received from the district attorney, which explains itself.

If, after our people and our friends in the labor movement, or even our enemies, read this letter and then they want to contribute to this kind of a mob or to this type of individual, who aimed to overthrow by force the United States government, as stated in the district attorney's letter—then all we can say is that they are directly expressing themselves as sympathetic with the crime of treason, for which these men were duly convicted by our federal government.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA

SAINT PAUL

Hon. Daniel J. Tobin,
President, International Teamsters' Union,
222 E. Michigan St.,
Indianapolis 4, Ind.

Dear Mr. Tobin:

At the request of Mr. Sidney Brennan I am taking the liberty of enclosing herewith a printed copy of the indictment in the case of United States v. Vincent Raymond Dunne et al., and also a copy of the court's instructions as the same appeared in the record when the case was before the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.

Defendants were acquitted on the first count and convicted on the second, which includes the same specific acts which were set out in Count 1, numbered 1 to 13 inclusive. We are also sending a typewritten copy of the circuit court's opinion in this case.

Mr. Brennan inquired if the case had been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. I told him that following the decision in the circuit court the defendants made application to the United States Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari and filed a brief in support thereof.

The government filed a brief explaining its position in which some additional authorities were cited, but clearly indicated that it had no objection to the granting of the

May 31, 1944.

petition for certiorari so the case could be reviewed by the supreme court if the court had any doubts or misgivings as to the circuit court's decision, which would otherwise become final.

After considering the matter, the supreme court denied the petition for certiorari and stated that the indictment was sufficient and the law which prohibited free speech in advocating the overthrow of the government by force was not unconstitutional.

THERE HAS BEEN AT VARIOUS TIMES SOME TALK OR CLAIM THAT THE DEFENDANTS IN THIS CASE WERE INDICTED BECAUSE THEY WERE ORGANIZERS OF LABOR UNIONS. OF COURSE NOTHING COULD BE FARTHER FROM THE TRUTH.

The indictment charged the advocacy of the overthrow of the government of the United States by force and violence, and a mere reading of the court's instructions clearly indicates that the only basis on which the defendants could be convicted was because of advocating, etc., the government's overthrow by force.

I am sending this to you today so that you may have this information before you. I might add that should you desire to have a copy of the complete abstract of record, which includes all of the testimony and exhibits which were printed and used in the Circuit Court of Appeals, we will be glad to send you a copy thereof, since we still have additional copies available. This record contains 1,313 printed pages.

Should there be any further information that may be desired from time to time, please let me know and we will do our best to supply you therewith.

With best wishes and highest respect.

Very sincerely yours,

(S) VICTOR E. ANDERSON,

United States Attorney.

Farrell Dobbs is an Editor Now

WE HAVE just received a copy of a newspaper called "*The Militant*." What attracted our attention was that the editor is Farrell Dobbs. Dobbs at one time was a member of our union in Minneapolis and for a short time was employed by the International Union.

This was before we knew he had any connection with the Trotsky outfit, and before we knew he was a stooge for the Dunnes and their associates who were convicted by the federal government on charges of trying to overthrow the government of the United States by force.

This newspaper, "*The Militant*," is published weekly by the Militant Publishing Association, at 116 University Place, New York City. No doubt this paper from time to time will circulate a lot of falsehoods about the Teamsters' Union and its officers helping to put in prison those who attempted to destroy the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in Minneapolis.

Amongst those was Dobbs, who, when he

was given an opportunity to observe the constitution of the International Brotherhood and give up his connections with the Trotsky outfit, refused to do so and chose Trotsky instead of our International Union and the American labor movement.

We trust none of our members will be foolish enough to subscribe two dollars a year for this publication.

In the issue of June 3, 1944, on the editorial page there is a picture of Trotsky.

Our members should be on the alert for this kind of printed, un-American poison. In a recent issue they berate President Thomas of the United Automobile Workers, and nearly everyone else who is endeavoring to be helpful to our government during its great struggle to maintain civilization. Under the constitutional provision for a free press many sins are committed. It is very difficult to understand why our government permits this kind of subversive propaganda to go through the mails.—Lester M. Hunt.



Award of Merit

for Outstanding Achievement in the Field of Labor Press
Journalism, presented by the

Eastern Labor Press Conference

To **International Teamster**

Officially designated winner of

First Prize - Editorial Excellence

At its Third Annual Convention, convened in Newark, New Jersey,
May Twenty-seventh, Nineteen Hundred and Forty-four

Ruth Taylor
SECRETARY

Arnold S. Jander
PRESIDENT

These two certificates of merit were presented to The International Teamster at the annual convention of the Eastern Labor Press Conference in Newark. This magazine was given first place nationally for editorial excellence among international union publications. The lower is for the editorial entitled—"When Workers Quit, Soldiers Die" in the issue of last December.



Award of Merit

for Outstanding Achievement in the Field of Labor Press
Journalism, presented by the

Eastern Labor Press Conference

To **INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER**

Officially designated winner of

2ND PRIZE - Best Single Editorial

At its Third Annual Convention, convened in Newark, New Jersey,
May Twenty-seventh, Nineteen Hundred and Forty-four

Ruth Taylor
SECRETARY

Arnold S. Jander
PRESIDENT

Employers Defy War Labor Board

Courts Sustain Powers of Federal Tribunal

WE ARE somewhat encouraged by a decision of the United States Court of Appeals which states that there is no power under the law to set aside decisions of the War Labor Board. Repeatedly we have advised our people to observe our "no strike" pledge. We have also stated clearly that the government seems to lose sight of the fact that the employers drive our men to strike.

In the case of the Central States Agreement involving the drivers of over-the-road trucks and platform men, and some of the local truckmen in 11 states, including Illinois, we went through all the machinery of government and eventually, after months of waiting, we got a decision granting the men a slight increase in wages, about seven cents an hour, bringing the rate for driving heavy trucks to around 97 cents an hour, which anyone will agree is not too high a wage in these days of the high cost of living for a man driving a heavy truck.

Some of the employers, headed by Mr. Wilson from South Dakota, who is supposed to be wealthy, very ambitious, and a genuine hater of the present government, refused to carry out the decision of the War Labor Board.

They practically defied the War Labor Board, which is the government and from whose decisions there is no appeal to the courts.

They have used every technicality that it is humanly possible for them to bring into play, under the guidance of well-paid lawyers, to prevent the workers from getting the benefits of the decision they won for the slight increase in wages after months and months of waiting.

Those men call themselves Americans—Number One Americans—when in reality

they are the real enemies of our government. They are doing more to obstruct the government in this war by refusing to obey decisions of the government, than any class we know of in this country.

Men of this type are so blind with hatred and prejudice and envy that they do not even give thought to the fact that our country is at war.

If they were dangerous foreigners, born within the confines of Germany, you wouldn't feel so bitter about their un-American activities. But most of those men, and several generations of their ancestors, were born in the United States. Yet they are doing everything they possibly can to help the enemy to defeat our country, by forcing workers into strikes.

If labor has been successful in 99 per cent of the cases in compelling its people to remain at work until the governmental tribunals render decisions, and then compelling its members to observe and carry out those decisions—many of them unsatisfactory—then why is it that the employers, the so-called men of intelligence, the presumed Number One patriots, defy government decisions and government rulings, especially at a time when the nation is in danger and when men are dying by the thousands on the battlefields of Europe and Asia?

And the strange part of it all is that all the commentators and most of the newspapers refer only to the men of labor quitting work, labor breaking its pledges, and they never refer to employers who, in their blind, bitter hatred, are willing to do anything to inconvenience the government and, in many instances, force employees out on strike. And then they sit back and wire their congressmen or senators to come to their aid by denouncing union labor.—L. H.

Merger with CIO Vital to Labor

Politicians Laugh at Divided Union Movement

BY DANIEL J. TOBIN

WHAT'S wrong with the labor movement? Are we losing all of our punch? We seem to get nowhere in Washington before the present Congress. Even heads of departments just courteously listen to the representatives of the American Federation of Labor and the CIO and then after the representatives leave the office they turn around and whisper and, I assume, say, "Well, that's the same old story. We've got them in the bag, anyway."

Or do the representatives of labor appear before these congressional committees and just make the same old plea of, "We have been with you; we are your friends; labor has done this and that, etc."?

And then the committees go on and make their reports, ignoring labor.

Of course, as I have continually contended, the cause of this attitude on the part of politicians is that they do not fear labor because labor is so thoroughly divided into two camps, and there is no effort being made in any way by the CIO to come back into the American Federation of Labor, where most of them were a few years ago.

There hasn't even been a conference of the two bodies held for almost two years. Why? Trade unionists give many reasons; some of them we would like to state here, but we may be misunderstood. At any rate, we are endeavoring, for the present at least, to keep the public, the politicians and our enemies from understanding what stands in the way of a unified labor movement.

The farmers are down in Washington and they have perhaps less than one million members organized. They pay very little dues, only just enough to maintain an office of propaganda and some lobbyists in Washington.

The American Legion has about one million paid-up members and they go places. The labor movement has over ten million paid-up members, with a controlled voting power of perhaps from twenty to twenty-five million, and the labor movement is getting nowhere.

Not only that, but the labor movement is being so thoroughly crucified by adverse legislation within several states and by the national lawmakers that the situation is becoming exceedingly dangerous.

On many issues, such as the continuation of subsidies to keep down the cost of living, both the American Federation of Labor and the CIO are agreed, but even on those issues the politicians pay no attention to them.

We must be lacking something that we had in the years past when we were struggling to build up this labor movement, and we must get that something back.

Perhaps we need new leadership, leadership that has the courage and the interest of the workers at heart to such an extent that they will, if necessary, sacrifice themselves in order to accomplish the things that labor needs.

There is, however, one bright spot in this picture presented above, and that is if we are more bitterly punished and crucified by adverse legislation, then labor will become solidified and those who have selfish reasons in keeping us divided, those who are so unreasonable as not to be willing to give way to some extent on certain issues will have to be given back seats and taken from the positions of power and influence that some of them hold today.

The American Federation of Labor has a standing committee of negotiation appointed and in existence to meet with a like committee of the CIO, subject to the call of

the CIO, and no meeting has been called, asked for or held now for the past 23 months.

The American Federation of Labor has almost seven million paid-up members. We do not know the paid-up membership of the CIO, but we do know this, judging from past experience, that they have reached their highest membership and that many of the organizations within the CIO will, to our sorrow and regret, be deflated after the war.

Why then don't you in your district who read this journal and who talk to members

of the CIO in friendliness, insist that they contact their officers, to the end that negotiations be resumed and an endeavor be made to reach understandings and agreements.

Every man and woman carrying trade union membership can be helpful in this; and remember, you are doing it for yourself and your fellow workers, because when this war is over unless we have a unified labor movement, you and all of your associates will pay an enormous price to hold anything like the conditions in wages and hours that you now enjoy.

Wildcat Strikers Lose in Detroit

RECENTLY in Detroit the drivers of Stroh's Brewery went out on strike because one of the drivers was discharged. The reason this brewery driver was discharged was because he refused to deliver beer to a certain establishment that was receiving Pepsi-Cola from a driver who was a member of our International Brotherhood.

The brewery drivers, of course, had orders to help the CIO, who were endeavoring to get control of our Pepsi-Cola drivers, and who eventually succeeded in winning an election ordered by the National Labor Relations Board.

Our International Brotherhood refused to participate in this election because we claimed that the National Labor Relations Board, headed by Mr. Millis, had no business ordering an election, because the International Teamsters had a signed, legal contract with the Pepsi-Cola agency.

The Stroh's Brewery strike went on for 21 days, and Mr. Stroh maintained that he reserved the right to discharge a man for refusing to carry out his orders, especially when it was an order to deliver his beer to one of his regular customers.

After 21 days the brewery drivers returned to work without gaining anything, and the discharged man remained discharged.

In addition to this, we are informed that the Brewery Workers had to put up a \$20,000 cash bond to meet a similar bond of the employer, and they had to sign an agreement that they would not participate in the future in any sympathetic strike.

If they do participate in any sympathetic strike, they violate their new agreement and they forfeit their bond.

Where these men go out on strike and lose, you never hear about it. Recently in the strike at the Chrysler Highland Park plant adjacent to Detroit, where some 18,000 automobile workers quit work because of the discharge of 16 or 18 individuals who were guilty of wrongdoing, in the opinion of the management, they returned to work without any concessions whatever and without the re-employment of any of the discharged employees.

The only result was the loss of their wages and the depreciation of their standing as a bona fide, legitimate trade union.

—●—
"The farmer who farms the farmer" is the gent who is lobbying in Washington against Roosevelt-sponsored food subsidies to keep prices down.

—New Jersey Labor Herald.

Rich Buy Stocks—Poor Buy Bonds

ON June 12, the opening day of the Fifth War Bond Drive, there were sold on the New York Stock Exchange 2,700,000 shares of stock. It was the biggest day in nearly two years. This does not include the number of shares sold on the Curb; nor does it include the number of shares sold in local stock exchanges.

We call this to the attention of our readers for the purpose of showing what the men of wealth are doing to further the war bond drive. It was an ironic answer to the appeal of the nation to buy war bonds.

The poor people do not buy stocks on the stock exchange. They know very little about it. Neither does the small business man, because he has a hard time trying to keep his business going.

Consequently this enormous trading on the 12th day of June was done by the rich. Those are the men who nail labor to the cross every chance they get. Those are the people who are, in their own opinions, excessively patriotic.

The bulk of the working people have allotted 10 per cent of their earnings towards the purchase of bonds. The government of our country and our war effort would be paralyzed unless we sold bonds. The stock exchange trading is, to some extent, a gamble. Those that invest are betting on the future of the nation. It

is not a bad bet. They may earn on their investment five or six per cent, whereas they only earn two and one-half per cent on government bonds. But one thing is certain, and it should be understood by the masses of the workers, that if everything else is to "blow up"—which it will not—government bonds are a sound investment.

The writer of this article, understanding what has happened before to stocks and even to real estate investments, is putting all the money he can spare into government bonds because he believes it is a safe investment. This government will be on top of the world after this war is ended, even if some of the nations in Europe go bankrupt.

We are holding down inflation, which depreciates the value of our dollar. We are now more than half way on the road to win this war. It may take a year or two years more before Japan is humbled and conquered, but we are surely on our way. We are hoping and praying that the war in Europe may end

before the first of next January; but that is only a hope and a prayer. No one knows how tough the going may be but you can gauge your opinions by the struggle we have had to drive the Germans out of Rome.

Again let us repeat for the benefit of our membership and the working people of the

They Need Your Help

As American troops stormed ashore in France to open the final phase of the European war, the Federated Press asked labor leaders throughout the country to renew their pledge of sustained production during the critical weeks and months ahead.

Speaking for the Teamsters, President Tobin called on labor to stay on the job and accept federal board rulings in spite of sacrifice or inconvenience. His wire follows:

"Labor and capital should do everything humanly possible, making any sacrifice within reason to be helpful to our government and to back up our armed forces during the invasion. Decisions of governmental boards should be awaited and governmental boards should speed up decisions on cases pending. Decisions of governmental boards should be observed, whether satisfactory or unsatisfactory to labor or employers, until the unconditional surrender of the enemy nations."

nation that there is no safer investment than a government bond; and unless you are compelled, because of sickness, distress or hunger, do not sell your government bond until you are able to receive the face value.

Not only is a government bond a safe investment, but it is a patriotic duty for every American to purchase bonds to help the men who are dying, and those who are

giving up everything in life that we may bring back freedom and preserve the civilization and freedom of our own country, for ourselves and those who come after us.

When the war is over the traders on the New York Stock Exchange will tell you and the country that labor did not do its share, that they were the ones who won the war.

Patman Exposes Tax Evasion Plan **Constitutional Amendment Would Kill Social Security**

BY A. F. WHITNEY

President, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen

ON May 11, 1944, on the floor of the United States House of Representatives, Congressman Wright Patman of Texas exposed the threat of native American Fascists to amend the federal Constitution in such a manner as to destroy our government.

Notwithstanding this sensational charge, the "free" American newspapers did not print a word of it, so far as I have been able to determine. Why?

This is an under-cover movement that has already succeeded in 11 states of the Union, passed the legislatures of two additional states, but was vetoed by the governors and was adopted by another state in a modified form.

Congressman Patman referred to the proposal to amend the federal constitution so as to place a 25 per cent ceiling on all income, estate and gift tax rates.

Patman charges that Frank Gannett, of New York, owner of the reactionary Gannett newspapers, and former Indiana Congressman Samuel Pettengill, a renegade Democrat who became chairman of the finance committee of the Republican National Committee in 1942, head up this movement.

For a time, Pettengill was also connected with the Transportation Association of

America, an organization dedicated to the purpose of putting over a vicious railroad monopoly in the United States.

Patman denounces Gannett and Pettengill as leaders of native American Fascism and declares:

"Whenever you permit the Gannett-Pettengill amendment to become the twenty-second amendment, you destroy this government."

The Gannett propaganda machine boasts that it has sent out 82 million pieces of literature; 760,000 books; more than 10,000 radio transcriptions, 350,000 telegrams, full-page ads in 536 newspapers, and thousands of weekly releases to newspapers.

This from a man who tried to suppress the sale of the book *Under Cover*.

Barrels of money are being raised for the campaign for the 25 per cent ceiling on income, estate and gift taxes under the selfish appeal to the rich that for every \$1,000 they contribute to this campaign they will save 10 or 100 times that much in income taxes.

Where a millionaire pays about \$800,000 taxes on a million-dollar annual income, he would pay for \$250,000 and have \$750,000 free of income taxes, under such a constitutional amendment.

Joe Doaks, who now pays about \$175

income tax on a \$2,000 income, could, and no doubt would, have his taxes boosted to \$500. If the rich are so relieved of taxes, naturally the poor will make up the deficiency, unless, as suggested by Congressman Patman, our government is destroyed.

Patman's remarks came up in connection with the debate on the Veteran's Aid Bill. He stated that if this limitation of taxes on the rich were to come to pass, "we are just rendering lip service to the veterans and their dependents." He declared:

"We will not be able to take care of the men who have sacrificed; we will not be able to pay a penny to those who have lost eyes, legs and arms, and are permanently disabled; we will not be able to pay anything to the widows and to the dependents of those who have given their lives upon the field of battle to save our country in time of war if this sinister organization succeeds in what is known to be its primary objective. Furthermore, there will be no old-age assistance; there will be no social security."

Patman quotes Vivian Kellems as saying:

"There is on foot, and well under way, a move to repeal the sixteenth amendment (the income tax amendment)."

Miss Kellems is the woman who refused to pay her income taxes and advised others to do likewise. She is the woman whom Congressman John M. Coffee of Washington revealed on the floor of the House of Representatives, March 31, 1944, as having correspondence with a Nazi agent. She is actively supporting the Gannett-Pettengill constitutional amendment.

Under date of March 13, 1944, I wrote Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York and called his attention to the fact that the resolution favoring this constitutional amendment was then before the legislature of his state. I emphasized the threat to the welfare of this nation, of the inevitability of a feudalism of inordinately rich and poverty-stricken peasants, if this taxation ceiling ever became a part of our federal Constitution.

I asked Governor Dewey what his posi-

tion was on this vicious legislative proposal and urged him to make it public in the interests of our national welfare, if he agreed with me that this legislation constituted a "real threat to our national welfare." Under date of March 17, 1944, I received a reply to my letter, from Lawrence E. Walsh, assistant counsel to the governor, reading:

"I know the governor will appreciate your interest in writing to him and will give the views you express his careful consideration.

"I should like to point out that none of these resolutions has been adopted by the legislature."

The New York governor appears to be keeping intact his policy of never facing an issue he can avoid. By very diligent action on the part of our Brotherhood, this vicious resolution was defeated in the New York assembly, although it had previously passed the New York senate. It should be noted that in every state this resolution is handled in a most under-cover manner.

In Kentucky it was even omitted from the daily legislative digest and many reports have come to me stating that members of state legislatures vote for this vicious piece of legislation without knowing it. The technique generally used is to slip it through in the closing days, along with hundreds of other resolutions. I have never heard of public hearings being held in state legislatures on this resolution.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen was the first organization to bring this to the nation's attention and to start the fight against it. As long ago as September, 1943, I addressed communications to all of our state legislative representatives, advising them of this resolution and urging them to watch for it and do everything possible to bring it out into the open and kill it.

The thing that amazes me is why so many good organizations and good people in America can be so apathetic about so ominous a proposal. If 32 states adopt this resolution, Congress must call a constitutional

convention for this purpose and then if 36 states adopt the proposed amendment, it becomes a part of our federal Constitution and no Congress could thereafter tax, at a higher rate than 25 per cent, the incomes of corporations or individuals, or the gifts and inheritances of the wealthy.

The fate of democracy and the fate of

America hangs in the balance on the 1944 elections. Ask all candidates for public office, state or national, how they stand on this ominous issue. Smoke out the reactionaries that are trying to put over this stupid proposal. In this war against world Fascism, battles must be won on the home front as well as on the battle fronts.

CIO Policies Endanger Democrats

BY THOMAS E. FLYNN

Executive Assistant to the General President

I AM very sorry to announce to our membership and to all those interested that I have received more than one letter from our unions and from several other American Federation of Labor unions stating that they could not and would not support the Democratic Party because of the actions of the CIO, which, they claim, will be strengthened by the election of the Democratic ticket.

This attitude is a result of the bitterness now existing between the American Federation of Labor unions and the CIO. This bitterness has never existed before in any of the past elections of President Roosevelt.

Of course this is the wrong attitude. Our International Union has not officially spoken in favor of any candidate or platform, due to the fact that we do not know who the candidates will be or what the platforms will contain.

But we do know that if the CIO were desirous of destroying the labor vote and the vote of labor's friends, or turning that vote against the Democratic Party and President Roosevelt, they could not do it in a more competent or efficient manner than that which they are now using—antagonizing all other branches of labor.

It is also true that some of the officials of the CIO are not in sympathy with the work of Wolchok and the Trotskyite,

Tucker Smith, who is organizer for Wolchok. In spite of this, they will be held responsible because the actions of those men in interfering with legitimate unions will be laid at the door of the national CIO officials. After all, it is difficult for the man on the street to be expected to go along with those people under such circumstances.

We repeat that the action of trade unionists in opposing certain candidates because they are favored by the CIO is not the proper attitude to take.

General President Tobin will undoubtedly support President Roosevelt if he is nominated. He will do so as an individual. If the general executive board of the International takes no action on the candidates, that is their right and their privilege.

It is indeed a sorry and regrettable situation to have the CIO, which has gained most from this administration, doing things that will, for the first time, divide labor so badly that it may defeat Roosevelt.

In all the previous elections, 1932, 1936 and 1940, with Tobin in charge of labor's end of the Democratic campaign, he held labor as one solid body going down the line for Roosevelt. Now it is a different story. Even Tobin admits it would be almost impossible to bring labor together because of the bitterness prevailing against the CIO by the AFL and its seven million members.

If you are not fighting this war, the least you can do is to help finance it. Buy a war bond! And then buy another!—*The International Laundry Worker.*

Sailor-Teamster Proud of Union

Hopes No-Strike Pledge Is Maintained

FROM a teamster aboard the battleship *Indiana* in the Pacific comes a letter complimenting the policies of President Daniel J. Tobin and revealing the close ties that still bind this sailor-teamster to his local union.

The writer is Thomas N. Kinnear, motor

machinist's mate first class, and a member of Local No. 624, San Rafael, Calif., when he went into service.

The letter was written to Clyde Simon, secretary-treasurer of the local, who forwarded it to International headquarters. It follows:

I send my best wishes and hopes for continued success in our wonderful organization to you and my many friends in San Rafael, Santa Rosa and vicinity.

It has been well over a year since I last wrote to you about sending me *The International Teamster*, which I have received faithfully through these many long months.

I would appreciate very much your taking care of an order for an emblem and watch charm for me. I am enclosing a money order for \$7 made out to you.

If you will order me one 14-K solid gold button and one watch charm emblem of our organization as listed on the back cover of *THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER* and pay my subscription to our monthly magazine for one year, I will greatly appreciate the favor.

I asked my wife to take care of this for me in Santa Rosa some time ago but to the best of my knowledge it never was done. She was taken to a hospital for a time.

Let me say that during the 18 or more months I have been on the *USS Indiana* I have really enjoyed many hours of good reading in *THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER*.

I think that most of our members who are in uniform today feel very much as I do. Let us get the war over, with as little strife and trouble as possible between the capitalists and ourselves.

When we have finally won the inevitable

victory, then we must all stand firmly together to avoid losing what we have accomplished in the past.

I very heartily agree with our general president, Daniel J. Tobin, in his assertion that it is the duty of every good union member to watch and stop the many agitators in our midst today.

During times like these there are a great many new and temporary members of all organized labor who tend to harden public opinion against us.

We fellows on the fighting front all want to see justice done on labor's part and we also want to see a victorious, prosperous peace after the bloody battles are over.

I sincerely hope that our organization is able to maintain the clear (no-strike) record so far upheld since the outbreak of this world-wide holocaust.

I look forward to a return home some time this fall or winter and will endeavor to attend a meeting while I am there. Until that time I hope you will extend my best wishes and congratulations to my friends and brothers in Local No. 624.

Editor's Note—Brother Kinnear's check for a subscription to the magazine was returned to him. He will continue to receive it free, along with hundreds of other Teamsters who have sent in their military addresses.

The Gospel of Saint Sewell Avery

BY CONGRESSMAN EMANUEL CELLER

THE GOSPEL, according to Saint Sewell, the millionaire martyr tycoon, does not make my heart bleed. His story of the angels of private business about to be destroyed by the devils of bureaucracy leaves me cold.

What disturbs me, however, is the long history of Mr. Avery's defiance of government. After exhaustive delaying antics, he stubbornly signed a contract with the local union. He did this only after he had flouted the order of the War Labor Board and only after the President had ordered him to sign.

Then, as soon as that contract ended, he started the fight all over again. Again he challenged the War Labor Board. He said it had no authority. That board, however, was very patient with him and acceded to his demands that a new union election be held to determine whether this same union represented a majority of his employees. This board, in addition, ordered him to maintain a status quo until the election could be held.

Again Saint Sewell openly defied the board. He would not consent to the holding of the election, claiming the union no longer represented a majority of his men and that the so-called "maintenance of membership" provision in the expired contract was a form of closed shop.

That is stuff and nonsense. A closed shop

requires the employer to employ only union members. Sewell may hire any workers he pleases, whether union members or not. When hired, they did not have to join the union. At any time the workers may join, but must remain in good standing for the balance of the contract year. Any employee may freely withdraw from the union 15

days after the contract has taken effect. To call this a closed shop is just balderdash.

It did, however, give Saint Sewell a hair shirt—his cries of faked anguish were loud.

But Sewell was intent upon jockeying the Administration into a position where it had to crack down hard on him or ditch the entire War Labor policy—a policy that has been of immeasurable success in connection with no strikes and no lockouts, and in which both labor and management have wholeheartedly cooperated.

Roosevelt had to be either man or mouse. When Saint Sewell refused to obey the White House order upholding the War Labor Board

ruling, the President promptly and wisely ordered seizure.

Charges of "dictatorship" have been levelled against the President. No corner grocery store will now be safe from seizure. That, of course, is deliberately inflammatory and most ridiculous.

The President is as right as rain. He, as

Defend Ward Seizure

Here are the remarks of two Democratic congressmen given recently over The American Forum of the Air in discussing the seizure of Montgomery Ward by the government. They are Congressman Emanuel Celler of New York and James A. Wright of Pennsylvania. They defended the government seizure.

Two Republican congressmen—Forest A. Harness of Indiana and Charles S. Dewey of Illinois—attacked it, as would be expected. Their remarks in defense of this huge corporation and the "right" of its millionaire president, Sewell Avery, to defy the government in time of war have been widely printed in the daily press. We, therefore, present the other side of the question, which the press and radio neglected.

chief executive of the nation, whose duty it is to enforce congressional enactments, did exactly what the War Labor Disputes Act bade him do—seize any business, entity or plant, making, maintaining or storing any articles that may be “required in the prosecution of the war or which may be useful in connection therewith” when same fails to comply with the orders of the War Labor Board.

That is the plain language of Congress and not the definition of the President.

Saint Sewell cries that his business is unrelated to the war effort. He chooses to forget that his company has asked for no less than 36,000 preferential priorities on the ground that same were essential to the war effort.

He employs 78,000 people in over 600 establishments all over the country. The Office of Defense Transportation has granted him certificates of war necessity for his

trucks. Four of his factories manufacture farm equipment.

He has large contracts for the manufacture of agricultural equipment and spare parts for shipment to Great Britain under lend-lease as well as contracts for shoes to be distributed in liberated territories, also under lend-lease.

His subsidiary company in Springfield, Ill., the Hummer Manufacturing Company, to which the strike extended, manufactures gun mounts, carburetors and airplane parts.

Sewell has asked for scores of deferment classifications for his employees. Montgomery Ward is situated in an industrial area where thousands of plants are engaged in war work.

The gospel, according to Saint Sewell—that of defiance of law and order—might spread as rapidly as a forest fire. Montgomery Ward is indeed not a corner grocery store, but rather, an industrial giant.

BY CONGRESSMAN JAMES A. WRIGHT

In our discussion of the Montgomery Ward situation we should never forget for an instant that we are engaged in a total war, a war in which production on the home front plays as vital a part as our military efforts abroad.

This plant was not directly engaged in the production of guns and planes; its production nevertheless bore an integral relation to the war effort. It manufactured agricultural implements which the government considered so important that, notwithstanding the scarcity of steel, it allocated a considerable portion of it for this purpose.

Some of the machinery, as well as a large number of shoes, was shipped on lend-lease. Let us repeat, this war is fought not merely with shells and bayonets, but with foodstuffs, economic sanctions and every weapon of our economy. Moreover, the Chicago plant is not the only holding of this company. The company has manifested the same defiance to the government with ref-

erence to the Hummer Company, which it completely owns. The Hummer Company manufactures carburetors, propellers and gun mounts.

It likewise refuses to obey the government's order. In addition, several other plants of this company are also directly involved.

The company's labor relations have been bad for several years. This is not the first instance of its refusal to comply with government policy. With this background it is obvious that a strike at the Chicago plant could not be localized but would probably spread to its other plants and possibly even to outside industries.

The conduct of the Ward company is a blemish on the record of the splendid cooperation shown by American industry which has subordinated domestic policies to help win the war.

Many of industry's outstanding representatives, at a personal sacrifice, are working in key positions in Washington. The

management at the plants has complied with the same policies which the Ward company has resisted since the beginning of the war, in spite of the fact that many of those in charge are not generally sympathetic with the present administration.

I shall not spend time discussing the procedure involved, except to state that under the law, the President has the right to take over a plant when he finds that, as a result of labor disturbances in a plant useful in connection with the national defense, the production will be unduly impeded or de-

layed. That is the law passed by Congress. The procedure employed by the government was identical with that used in other plants that defied the law and have been seized by the government.

Haste is essential. We cannot afford unrest in our industries when the nation is straining to win the war.

If Mr. Avery is as sincerely concerned with the fate of his country as he is with his own legal rights, he will follow the pattern set by industry in general and postpone his test until our country is safe.

Organize Warehousemen Now!

THE ADVICE of the general executive board to our local unions is to start an organizing campaign immediately and begin organizing the warehousemen throughout the nation. The employers will have their trucks standing idle if an outside union gets hold of the warehouses.

Our truck drivers will be out of work if an irresponsible organization, or an organization outside the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, gets control over warehouses. We haul in and we haul out, and unless you protect the goods in the warehouses by having your members in there, your trucks will be tied up.

So every Joint Council should call the salaried officers together once a week, and make arrangements now, before it is too late, to start an organizing campaign among the warehouses of the nation.

The American Federation of Labor has given absolute jurisdiction over warehouse workers to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. No other organization of labor can do as much for these workers as the International Brotherhood of Teamsters because of its strength and because of its contracts, and because it is the organization that hauls in and out of the warehouses.

In addition to this, the numerical and financial strength of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters is admitted by all to be of importance. By organizing warehouse workers into our International Union you are doing them a favor because you are placing them in the proper organization; you are doing the employers a favor because you are protecting their industry from wildcat organizations; and you are, of course, strengthening our general membership and our International Union.

Rendezvous With Destiny

THERE is a new book just off the press entitled "Rendezvous with Destiny." It can be procured at any first-class book store. It retails for three dollars. It contains the addresses and opinions of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Those addresses and opinions are carefully selected from the many addresses and statements made by President Roosevelt. Out of the many speeches delivered by the President those published in this book have been selected for their importance and for the messages they contain.

Among the addresses printed is that ever-memorable address delivered by the President of the United States at the convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters held in Constitution Hall, Washington, D. C., in September, 1940. The address of the President to the Teamsters' convention is published in full and it is well worth reading once again.

This book would be a valuable asset, in our judgment, to the library or to the collection of any individual American home. When the storms that rage throughout the world today have passed, it would be wholesome and inspirational to look over this book and at least read the address of the President of the United States before the Teamsters' convention and the high tribute paid to the International Brotherhood and to the labor movement of America on that memorable occasion.

If you cannot procure this historical book at your book store you can write direct to the Dryden Press, Publishers, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York City, and forward the cost price by check or money order.

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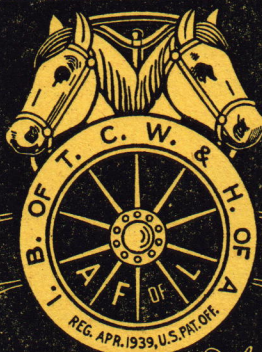
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